

GOAL: BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT, RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

America's wastes will be stored, treated and disposed of in ways that prevent harm to people and to the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restore them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities, and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

OBJECTIVE: CONTROL RISKS FROM CONTAMINATED SITES AND RESPOND TO EMERGENCIES

By 2005, EPA and its federal, state, tribal, and local partners will reduce or control the risk to human health and the environment at more than 374,000 contaminated Superfund, RCRA, underground storage tank (UST), and brownfield sites and have the planning and preparedness capabilities to respond successfully to all known emergencies to reduce the risk to human health and the environment.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanups

In 2002 EPA and its partners will complete 22,000 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups for a cumulative total of approximately 290,000 cleanups since 1987.

Performance Measures:

LUST cleanups completed.

FY 2002

Enacted

22,000

Units

cleanups

Baseline: EPA completed a total of 249,760 LUST cleanups from 1987 through 2000.

Superfund Cleanups

In 2002 EPA and its partners will complete 40 Superfund cleanups (construction completions). 47 construction completions were completed in FY 2001.

Performance Measures:

Construction completions.

FY 2002

Enacted

40

Units

completions

Baseline: EPA completed a total of 757 construction completions from 1982 through 2000.

Superfund Cost Recovery

In 2002 Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.

Performance Measures:

Refer to DOJ, settle, or write off 100% of Statute of Limitations (SOLs) cases for SF sites with total unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000 and report value of costs recovered.

FY 2002

Enacted

100

Units

Percent

Baseline: In FY 98 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than \$200,000.

Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participat

In 2002 Maximize all aspects of PRP participation which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund, and emphasize fairness in the settlement process.

Performance Measures:

PRPs conduct 70% of the work at new construction starts

**FY 2002
Enacted**
70**Units**
Percent

Baseline: In FY 98 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties.

Superfund Federal Facilities Compliance

In 2002 Within 18 months after final listing on the NPL, EPA will make a final offer for an interagency agreement (IAG) that is consistent with Agency policy and guidance at 100% of Federal facility Superfund sites.

Performance Measures:

Percentage of Federal facility NPL sites for which final offers have been made that meet Agency policy and guidance.

**FY 2002
Enacted**
100**Units**
Percent

Percentage of Federal facilities with final offers made within 18 months.

100

Percent

Baseline: EPA will track the federal facilities listed on the NPL after October 1, 1999, and for which the 18-month limit expires during the fiscal year. As of the beginning of FY2001, one site meets this criteria.

RCRA Corrective Action

In 2002 172 (for a cumulative total of 995 or 58%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have human exposures controlled and 172 (for a cumulative total of 882 or 51%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have groundwater releases controlled.

Performance Measures:

High priority RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled.

**FY 2002
Enacted**
172**Units**
facilities

High priority RCRA facilities with toxic releases to groundwater controlled.

172

facilities

Baseline: EPA established a baseline of over 1,700 high priority corrective action facilities in January 1999.

Brownfield Site Assessment Grants

In 2002 EPA will provide additional site assessment funding to 38 new communities, and to 38 existing communities, resulting in a cumulative total of 3,100 properties assessed, the generation of 19,300 jobs, and the leveraging of \$4.0 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds since 1995.

Performance Measures:

Cumulative leveraging of cleanup and redevelopment funds.

**FY 2002
Enacted**
\$4.0 B**Units**
funds leveraged

Cumulative jobs generated.

19,300

jobs generated

Cumulative site assessments.

3,100

assessments

Baseline: By the third quarter of FY 2000, EPA assessed 2,024 sites, generated 7,446 jobs, and leveraged \$2.8 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds.

Research**Scientifically Defensible Decisions for Site Clean**

In 2002 Provide at least 6 innovative approaches that reduce human health and ecosystem exposures from DNAPLs and MTBE in soils and groundwater, and from oil and persistent organics in aquatic systems.

Performance Measures:

Annual SITE Program report to Congress detailing 4-6 innovative approaches, their cost savings and future direction; reports summarizing pilot scale evaluation of in-situ remedies for solvents.

**FY 2002
Enacted**
1

Units
report

Baseline: In 2002, EPA research results will improve the Superfund site characterization and risk assessment processes by developing improved soil sampling techniques to make site characterization quicker, cheaper and more accurate. Soil contaminant screening levels are being developed to reduce the need for estimates based solely on knowledge about classes of contaminants, instead of the specific contaminants at a site. Statistical distributions are being developed for key input parameters to exposure models, to describe to decision makers a range over which site-specific exposure conditions might vary.

Without adequate remediation options that have been shown to work effectively at full scale, Federal, state and industry decisions makers do not have well-documented remediation options to consider when cleaning up complex sites. In addition, communities are concerned that a full range of options have not been considered. In 2002, EPA will do research and field testing to develop and assess the applicability of innovative remediation processes for DNAPLs and MTBE, and will study improved approaches to cleaning up oil spills in aquatic environments and their associated shorelines. Reports from this research will provide decision makers with critical information needed to select and implement remediation options.

OBJECTIVE: REGULATE FACILITIES TO PREVENT RELEASES

By 2005, EPA and its federal, state, tribal, and local partners will ensure that more than 277,000 facilities are managed according to the practices that prevent releases to the environment.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures**Ensure WIPP Safety**

In 2002 Certify that 6,000 55 gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 18,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.

Performance Measures:

Number of 55-Gallon Drums of Radioactive Waste Disposed of According to EPA Standards

**FY 2002
Enacted**
6,000

Units
Drums

Baseline: Performance Baseline: The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, NW was opened in May 1999 to accept radioactive transuranic waste. By the end of FY 2001, approximately 7,000 (cumulative) 55 gallon drums will be safely disposed. In fy 2002, EPA expects that DOE will ship an additional 6,000 55 gallon drums of waste to WIPP so that 1.5 percent of the planned waste volume, based on disposal of 860,000 drums over the next 40 years, is permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards. Number of drums shipped to the WIPP facility on an annual basis is dependent on DOE priorities and funding. EPA volume estimates are based on projecting the average shipment volumes over 40 years with an initial start up.

RCRA Facility Standards and Compliance

In 2002 75.8% of the hazardous waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater, representing an average increase of 39 additional facilities per year.

Performance Measures:

Percent RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls in place.

**FY 2002
Enacted**
75.8

Units
percent

Baseline: EPA established a baseline of approximately 2,750 facilities in October 2000.